WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Budget From the National Capital.

More About the Ex-Confederates in Un gress - General Chalmers, Seastor Binckburn and Colonel Tom Ochiltres.

WARRENGTON, Jan. 30 .- Continuing the sketches of ex-Confederates in public life, it may be remarked that there are over fifty men in the House who served in the Confederacy, either in its councils or upon the field. It is a remarkable fact that more than fifty per cent. of the Representatives from the States composing the Confederacy are men who served in that cause, while less than twenty five per cent, of those from the other States are ex-Union soldiers. Beginning again, with the list of States alphabetically arranged, it is found that six of Alabama's members in the House were in the | cans have little fellowship with him or re-Confederate army, Mr. Jones, of the First District, entered the service as a private soldier, serving four years in various capacities. Mr. Herbert entered the service as Captain, and was Colonel when so badly wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. Mr. Shelley entered the service as a Lieutenant and left itat the close of the war a Brigadier General. Mr. Forney, who was in the Mexican War, entered the Confederate service as a Captain and was captured at Appointator Court House a Brigadier General. Mr. Her-- rt entered the service as a private, and was a Captain when so severely wounded at



Chickamauga. Mr. Oates, who carries an empty sleeve, entered the service as Captain, and after being wounded five times and hting in twenty-seven engagements, lost als right arm in front of Richmond, a Brigadier General. One day about a year ago, when General Grant was here, he hobbled into the bouse on his crutches. Mr. Randail moved that the House take a recess for ten minutes to pay its respects to him. The members fell in line and filed by to shake his hand. When Oates came by Grant caught sight of his empty sleeve.

"Where did you lose that arm?" he asked "In front of Richmond," was the reply. No other word was spoken, but with the warmth of manner with which Grant grasped the remaining hand, and the ardor with which he shook it spoke eloquent and touching words.

From Arkansas, Mr. Dunn, whose name has been conspicuous in the Sensiorial struggle there, was in the Confederate army during the entire war, while Mr. Jones, his most active compet tor in the Senstorial right, has the honor of having been from beinning to the end of the war, a private soldier in the service. Mr. Rogers, of the same State, was a private at the beginning of the war, but a Lieutenant at the close, while Mr. Peel, of that State, who entered the Confederate service as a private, was a Colonel at

Of the two members from Florida, one, Davidson, was a Confederate, having entered the service from the State Senate as Captain, being made a Majer and then Lieutenant Colonel, and serving as such until dangerously wounded in 1864.

Mr. Hardeman, of Georgia, who was a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress, left it to take the field fer the Confederacy, bcoming Captain, then Major, and then Colonel. Mr. Buchanan, of that State, was also a member of the Southern army, serving war. Mr. Chandler was a private, then a Lieutenant, then a Captain, then a Lieutenant Colonel and then a Colonel. Mr. Crisp. was a Lieutenant in the Tenth Virginia and captured in May, 1864, and sent to Fort Delaware, where he remained a prisoner of war

Kentucky has in the House as distinned an ex-Confederate as in the Senateblonel Joe Blackburn. He entered the



service at the beginning of the war and served to the end. He is one of the most popular members that State has had in a long time, to, as shown by his recent election to the Sanate to succeed old Carro Gordo Williams. Few men are more asked for from the doors or galleries than "Joe" Riscaburn, and if he was as good a fighter in the Confederacy as in Congress, he earned the shoulder strape he wore.

F. John Ellis, of Lonisiana volunteered in the Southern army five days after the close of his collegiste course, and served with distinction to the end of the war. Carleton Hunt of that State, representing its First District, educated at Harvard, joined the Confederate army at the begin ning of the war, being made Captain of Artillery and serving to the end of the war.

Mr. Lewis, of the Sixth District, entered the service as a private and came out with the rank of a Captain. J. Floyd King, who was educated for West Point, but preferred the University of Virginia, entered the Confederate army as a private, being promoted through the various grades to the position of Colonel of Artillery, receiving several offers of service in foreign armies at the close of the war. He is spoken of by those who served with him as a very brave fighter, but peculiar in his manner, as he is in Congress. Mary land distinguishes herself by sending two men who served throughout the war as privates, Mr. Talbott and Mr. Hoblitzell. Mr. Talbott was a member of the Second daryland Cavalry to the close of the war. Mr. Hoblitzell being a private in the First Maryland Infantry, and serving to the end, resuming his profession at the close of the

Mississippi sends two men who were mem-

bers of the Confederate Congress, Mr. Barksdale and Mr. Singleton. Mr. Barksdale was a member of the Lower House of Congress during the entire existence of the Confederacy. Mr. Singleton was a member of the House before the war, withdrew on the secession of Mississippi, and was elected to the Confederate Congress, served there until 1865 and was sent back to Congress atter the war, having been a member ever since the Forty-fourth Congress. Mr. Muldrow served in the Confederate army from beginning to end of the war, being a Colonel of Cavairy when captured at Forsythe, Ga. Mr. Van Haton, of the Sixth District, was in the Confederate service from the beginning to the end of the war. The most noted member of Mississippi's delegation is General Chalmers, who is charged with the authorship of the Fort Pillow massacre. Whether he was responsible for it is not the province of this article to suggest. He is a good deal asked for from the galleries, but is not popular on the floor. His associates in the late war have no affection for him, for he has allied himself with the Republicans since the Democrats refused to sustain his claims to a seat in the Forty seventh Congress, while on the other hand the Republigard for him personally or politically. He was a member of the Secession Convention in Mississippi in 1861, entered the service as Captain, became a Colonel, and then a Brigadier General, which office he held when he surrendered in 1865 Regarding Gen. Chalmer's superior at Fort Pillow (General Forrest), Colonel Blackburn tells a good story. He was, Backburn says, sitting in a barber's chair in New York one day not long since, when some friend came along. and addressing him by name, stopped and chatted a moment. As the friend passed on, the colored barber said :

ls you de General Forrest what commanded at Fort Pillow?" "Yes," said Forrest, sententiously.

"I had a brother killed dar," continued the sable artist. "and"-"One moment," said Forrest; i please wipe the lather off the other side of my face; I never have but one side shaved at once." and putting on his hat, he went out to finish his

shave somewhere else. Missouri sends two ex Confederates-Mr. Hatch and Mr. Graves, the latter having served under Forrest, and being paroled with him at Gainesville, Ala. Colonel Hatch was commissioned as Captain and Assistant Adjutant General in the Confederate service. and was in 1862 assigned to duty as Assistant Commissioner of Exchange under the cartel, continuing in this position to the

close of the war. North Carolina sends five ex Confederates -Colonel Bennett, who entered the service as s private, and came out a Colonel: Colonel Wharton J. Green, who entered one of the first companies raised at the beginning of the war, and became a Lieutenalt Colonel; Cox, who entered the service as Major, and | of curiosity. led his command in the last charge at Appomattox a Brigadier General; Scales, who began as a private, and came out a Brigadier Gereral: and Vance, who was first a Captain, and last a Brigadier General. From South Carolina there are four ex-

Confederates-Tillman, who was a private throughout the war; Dibble, who began a private, and came out a Lieutenant: Bratton, who entered the service a private, and ended as a Brigadier General, and Aiken, who began as a private, and was a Colonel There are four men of Confederate war

when shot through the lungs at Antietam. record in the Tennessee delegation-Caldwell, who was with the army from first to



last; Taylor, who was Lieutenant at the beginuing, and Lieutenant Colonel at the close: Dibrell, who began a private, and ended as a Brigadier General, and Warner, who, refusing many offices, served as a private all the way through.

Texas sends seven men who lought in the army and one who was in the army from first to last, and was captured with Jeff Davis. Mr. Reagan. He does not hasitate to speak his mind about Davis, and to denounce the recent attacks on him as unwarranted. Lanham was in the army, volunteering when a boy of sixteen. Mills was a Colonel and a good fighter. Throckmorton was a Captain, and then Major, after which he was elected to the Confederate Congress. Culberson was a private at the beginning and a Colonel at the ending and Jones a Captain, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel. The most noted, if not the most distinguished member of the Texas defegation, however, is Colonel Tom Ochiltree, who was a Texan ranger under Captain Walker at the age of fifteen, an Indian fighter in '54 and and on the staff of General Green, Genera! Taylor and General Sibley in the Confederate service, receiving honored mention under special orders of General Longstreet

From Virginia there are John S. Wise, who was a Lieutenant in the provisional army; George D. Wise, who was a Captain in the Confederate army; Garrison, who was a private until elected to the Legislature : Cabel, who began as private and ended as Colopel after being twice wounded, and O'Ferrall, who began as private, and passing various grades, was in command of all the Confederate cavalry in the Shenandosh Valley at the surrender of Lee, having been several

times wounded. From West Virginia there are two ex-Coufederates, Wilson, who served with ability and distinction, and Gibson, who was Lieutenant and then Captain, and would have climbed higher had not his wounds compelled him to retire before the close of hos-

VIEWS OF WOMEN,

In love, as in war, a fortress that parleys is haif taken.

A fan is indispensible to a woman who can no longer blush. The man who can govern a woman can

govern a nation. -Balzne. It is easier to make all Europe agree than two women .- Louis XIV.

The mistake of many women is to return sentiment for gallantry .- Jony. God created the coquette as soon as He had made the fool .- Victor Hugo.

Woman is a charming creature, who changes her heart as easily as her gloves .-Who takes an eel by the tail or a woman

by her word soon finds he has nothing .-Proverb. Rascal! That word on the lips of a woman, addressed to a too daring man, often

means-angel How many women would laugh at the funerals of their husbands if it were not the custom to weep?

I have seen more than one weman drown her bonor in the clear water of diamonds -If Houdetot.

An asp would render its sting more venomons by dipping it into the heart of a coquet .- Poincelot.

We meet in society many attractive wonen whom we would fear to make our wives .- D'Harleville.

CHICAGO.

Letter From the Great Lake City.

Historical and Incidental—The Black Man the First Usurper of the Dominton of the Red Man-Notes, Etc., Etc.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30 .- One hundred years of months, weeks, days and minutes. One hundred cyclic periods. A century of life. With what mingled emotions of incredulity and asionishment we look upon the changes wrought in so short a time. One hundred years ago! Then the country

was new; the tide wave of European populatien had scarce begun to flow. Chicago was nowhere. To be sure the lake stretched away into a vast expanse, all shimmering over with sparkles as the rays of sunshine dropped upon its bosom; or eddying and circling as the playful breeze frisked merrily over it, or roaring leaping and foaming into a chopping sea as the storm tossed its furied waves sloft. Its years I can not trace. Ten thousand times ten thousand centuries it may have lain in the hollow of the hand of Omnipotence for aught we know. Its boundaries of prairie, lowland and highland were created by the same source; perhaps when can tell? The winding river flowed through the land, and we know that savages once dwelt here and built their rude homes started in 1833 also. upon its banks. But will a single century measure back to the time when upon this Chicago plain, its wildness was unbroken, and tomahawk and scalpingknife brought terror to the advancing frontiers of a civilized people? We can hardly reslize it, yet it is even so.

The peace of 1783, which introduced our Nation to the world as an independent one. only protected a white population living along a narrow belt on the Atlantic, varving from one to 300 miles in width and extending from Maine to Georgia. But now behold red man, no longer a terror, has become a | transported to somewhere. thing of history, and his wasted posterity, as they wander from the slopes of the fardistant Rocky Mountains, to which their father-tribes hied before the advancing forces of civilization, and appear in our city's streets, are regarded merely asobjects

Everywhere is the caltivated filed instead of the native forest. The wigwam, with its wretched inhabitants, its heathen ignorances and squalid poverty, has given place to the haspy homes of civilization, where reace and plenty reign, protected by the refining influence of wholesome law.

How impressible men and women are We smile when we have a hearty, spontaneone laugh. A suspiciously tearful feeling arises at the sight of sorrow, tho' totally in norant of its cause. We imitate the movements of another, unconsciously. once saw a runaway horse dash furiously ppon a sidewalk, and a lady sprang into a dcorway to avoid the dangerous animal. I sprang also, although 100 feet from any dan-

not many ago, before the cold spali, I stood on the corner of River and Rush streets, at a point where, looking north, the only electric-lighted draw bridge swings grandly to fame, and still full of thrilling historic interest—the scene of a massacre not 100 years ago. I was reading an inscription engraved upon a marble tablet on the River street side of W. M. Hoyt's wholesale grocery house. It stands upon the site of our Fort Dearborn, which was erected by the Federal Government in 1804 for the protection of the early emigrants. The inscribed ablet tells how, by the order of General Hull, the fort was evacuated August 15, 1812, and all of its stores were given to the Indians, who shortly afterward attacked and massacred fifty of the troops, a number of the citizens and women and children, burning the fort the next day. It was rebuilt in war. From 1837 to 1857 it was occupied by Government officers and then torn down, except a small building connected with it, which stood upon the site until the great fire of 1871. In September, 1831, the old block-house sheltered four hundred people, To-day there stands upon the spot one of the great store-houses of the city, with all its

moneyed interests. I turned from the tail tablet. What has happened? I peered through the crowd over just then awaying itself about to let a steamer pass up. The bridge was all right. Then noticed every person was reading the tablet and two taking notes the same as I had

"I've passed here a thousand times, I wil warrant, and never read this inscription before," a gentleman remarked to a com-

As I made my way out of the group white-baired man asked me "What is the matter, lady "Oh, nothing. I stopped to look at

the memorial of Fort Dearborn and everywould step and look too.' "Yes, yes." He quickly replied, "I see, that is an old landmark." Then he to'd my companion and me how

he could remember the time when the city

of Chicago was incorporated in 1837, and all the region around Wabash, State, Kinzie Michigan streets were but a short distance ! away nothing but swampy, bare ground. Speaking of the great fire, he said the first Fire Department of the city was organized in 1839-of volunteers, and had one handengine. which was of erated by breaks, and four ladders, and now in 1885 the department consists of 375 men, 185 horses, 36 engines, 32 hose carts and 1 hook and laider trucks. In 1778 illinois was a county of Virginia, and ico years ago all territory northwest of the Obio River was called the United States. In 1803 and 1809 Illinois was made a part of the Territory of Indiana, and in February of the latter year Congress passed an act to organize lilinois into an independent Territory and appointed Vinian Edwards Gavernor. The first Territorial Legislature met at Kaskaskia, November 25 1812, and consisted of a Council of five and Assembly of seven members. And if history can be relied upon, the affairs of the young Territory were deliberated upon with as much wisdom and were adjusted with as much dispatch as the affairs of State by the lately convened sugnst body at Springfield, each member of which has evidently essayed to fill the Speaker's chair. and yet four weeks of precious time rolled into nowhere before one was found to fill

the complement.

A BLACK MAN was the first usurper of the red man's do. | play with the "Virginia Serenaders." When minion, where to day rises a city of over | they disbanded, he organized "Kunkel's 600,000 inhabitants. His name was Jean | Nightingale Minstrels," Mr. John T. Ford Baptiste Pointan Sable, a negro from San | becoming the manager of the troupe, which Domingo, who, in 1796, built the first hut on | was very successful. The company conthe north bank of the river, not far from its | sisted of George Kunkel, Harry Lehr, J. K.

Le Nai, a Frenchman, was the next in- M. W. White, H. K. Johnson, T. L. Floyd truder, who, in turn, sold out to John | and Levi Brown. Mr. Kunkel was a noted Kinzie, the first permanent white set | base singer. Kunkel's Minstrels were on the tler, who was then an In- road eleven years, and disbanded in Washdian trader in the employ of the ington in 1855. Mr. Kunkel was the American Fur Company, for whom Kipzie | original manager of the Jenny Lind street was named, one of the principal | Theater, Washington, which stood on thoroughfares of the city. In 1829 the first | the site of the National Theater. It survey and census of the town was taken, was destroyed by fire, by which Mc. embracing an area of three eighths of a | Kunkel lost \$8,000. After the disbandsquare mile, including Madison, Desplaine, I ing of his troupe, with Mr. Moxley he man-Kinzie and State streets. Ten families outside of the fort composed its population. But | of the beginning of the war. In his compaaway to the east the tale of a wonderful | ny were J. Wilkes Booth and Edwin Adams. chain of lakes and a fertile soil outstretched | and his stage manager was Joseph Jeffer

those who would brave the danger of an unexplored country, began to he talked about and new settlers gradually increased.

Allow me to go back in our story. In 1814 the project of constructing a canal by to connect the great lakes with the Mississippi River was agitated, and in 1823 a Board of Canal Commissioners were appointed, but work was not commenced until 1836, and in 1848 the Illinots and Michigan Canal was completed. costing \$6,500,000, and when the historian shall have traced the life of the years of this famed city and written of its phenomenal prosperity, the construction of this canal will bave been found to be its greatest source of gain. In 1831 three vessels arrived at this port, and the first ferry was established. In 1833 11 967 yessels arrived and 12,015 went out the great lake over. In 1884 the first draw-bridge was built across the river at Dearborn street, thereby dispensing with the ferry. To-day there are thirty-four swinging bridges, swirling about to allow steamers with their great black smoke stacks and towering masted vessels to pass and repass, and two tunnels for teams under the

Chicago River. In 1832 200 cattle and 350 hogs were slaughtered and packed for the Eastern market, and in 1884 the number of stock of all kinds made ready for the market of the world smounted to 8,314,934 head

In 1833 Congress appropriated \$39,000 for the improvement of the harbor. One hundred and fifty homes were built that year, and during the past year over

"Uncle Sam" bethought him of a summer residence during the year 1833, and made it necessary to build a postoffice, but they had verdancy first sprang from the revolving but one mail a week. The new Postoffice chaos of slowly developing matter. Who | and Costom House, built six years ago, occupies a square, equi-distant from Adams. Clark, Jackson and Dearborn streets, and erst over \$6,000,000. The first paper was

In 1842 the population of Chicago numbered 6 590, but from that time the tide of popularity has been setting this way, and the stream of commerce has borne upon its surface the vast sum of over \$1,000,000,000.

In 1852 two railroads reached the growing city, and Chicago saw the blue puffs of the iron possibilities which to-day shake the air with their sooty thunder. Chicago leads to everywhere. It is the center of 23,000 miles of railroads; it has six commodious depots, at which between 400 and 500 passenger and the change! The genius of empire has freight trains arrive and depart daily. Fifty waved her scapter, and great and pop- thousand people ride upon these cars every ulcus States cover the continent, The | day, and 125,000 tons of freight are daily

IN 1871 THE PIRE FIEND

spread its lurid wings over the growing city, and in a few hours 15,000 buildings had gone up and out in smoke. A space of over three and a quarter square miles was paught but smoking devastation, and \$200,-000 000 worth of property was swept out of existence, and 200,000 people were homeless. It was the greatest fire disaster of the present century. Even the great fire of London in 1666 was not so extensive, as that covered a space of less than a square mile. and destroyed 11,000 buildings.

Looking backward, it seems but a short time since the terrible catastrophe, and yet, Phonix like, a new city has risen from the ashes, and new enterprises upon a grander cale have been maugurated upon the priqdple that accrues from pluck and perseverance. To day the city is hand by 651 miles of stately streets. Fifty-one miles of driveways and a continuous drive of thirty miles form the connecting to llevards from park 'o park that surround the city. Thirty-six square miles are covered with toe homes, places of business, educational interests and the wealth of Chicago. Endless rows of ware-houses and stores stretch away into miles. Palatial hotels loom up on every side. I heard a traveler say that Chicago about, and in a locality that is little known | was the "best hotelled city" in the world.

The whole of the business portion and the north side, which was destroyed, has been rebuilt, and in the place of the old style of wooden buildings, one sees awellings of stone and brick, and great business structures, which are not only grand in appearance, substantial in character, commodious for convenience, but they are largely proof against the devouring element of flame.

The first great building that was reared after the fire is the Postoflice and Customhouse at a cost of over \$6,000,000. The Courthouse and City Hall, the Inter-State Industrial (Exposition buildings, which are the scene of vast assemblages; the Chamber of Commerce, the Grand Pacific Hotel, 1816, and used until after the Black Hawk | the Palmer House and a score of other places seem, almost without a parallel, to have risen from out the comparatively few days of a decade.

at the end of La Salle street, is a wonder of architectural skill. It is built of Fox Island granite, and is 173x225 feet in dimensions. The corner pavilion is 180 feet high, the rear building 172 feet, and the tower is 303 feet high. The main portion to the great swinging structure, which was | contains nine stories. Its cost is to be \$1,500,000, and it is expected to be ready for occupency by May 1. In the vicinity of this fine structure there are ten immensities looming toward the heavens, whose massive proportions are monuments of skill and capital. Their cost ranges from \$125,000 to over \$1,000,000, and their heights range from eight to twelve stories-in reality they seem rising with each other-the architects do-to reach the very pinnacle of fame. Each building is made with every imprevement known to architectural science, and all of this and volumes more can he written concerning the birth, growth body else who came along thought they | and history of "the Garden City." 'Tis inland, and yet a port. It is cosmopolitan, and yet the pride of every American. It is the gate through which millions pass to the broad prairies and fertile lands of the great West. The artist is here. The scholar adds to his store of knowledge from out her great resources. The merchant coins from the masses who must live. The pleasure-seeker finds his quest from amidst a wide scope such pursuits. The followers of gone out. Then let them beware of it! all religions are here. The city is a writable theme. It is full of the shine of truth and equally as full of the

dark of error. It stands a monument to the wonderful advance of enterprise, knowledge and progression of one hundred years.

DEATH OF GEORGE KUNKEL.

The First Negro Minstrel in the United Mates and Popular Uncle Tom. Baltimore Sun, Jan. 24.

George Kunkel, generally believed to have been the oldest delineator of negro minstrelsy in the United States, died suddenly last night, at his residence, No. 233 East Payette street. He was taking tea with his family at 7:45 o'clock, when he suddenly fell over, and was caught in the arms of his son, Geyrge Kunkel Jr. He expired in a few minutes. Mrs Kunkel was absent from home at the bedside of a friend who was itl. Dr. William N. Hill attributed the death to George Kunkel was born in Greencastle,

Franklin County, Penusylvania, on January 1, 1823. He became a printer in Philadelphia, and while earning \$15 a week at the case, in 1844, he left to get \$25 to sing and Search, William Penn Lehr, W. H. Morgan, aged a theater in Richmond up to the time

wrr Mr. Kunkel returned to Baltimore and became manager of the museum at Baltimore and Calvert streets. Afterward he undertook the role of Uncle Tom, in which character he first appeared in Charlesson, S. C., in 1861. The City Council of Charleston, on the occasion of his first appearance, held a special meeting and passed a resolution forbidding any colored person from entering the theater under the pain of punish. ment. Person Brownlow published an editorial in his paper advising the driving out

of the troupe from the city. In 1864, when manager of the Front Street Theater, he married Mrs. Ada Proctor, who was leading lady at that place Two children, a son and daughter, survive him. Miss Maude Kunkel is a well-known amateur singer, and George Kunkel. Jr., is a clerk In the character of "Uncle Tom" Mr. Kunkel perhaps pleased more children than any other living scior. In 1883 Mr. Kunkel starred through England in the character of Uncle Tom" under the management of arrett & Palmer. It was a most successful tour. The last time he played "Uncle Tom" was in New Haven, Conn., during New ear's week.

Mr. Kunkel on Thankegiving Day, last November, conducted a concert given in the Baltimore city jail by the Board of Visitors and the Warden for the entertainment of the prisoners. At the close he sang "Away Down Upon the Suwance River" with pathos and effect, and the colored prisoners joined in with a chorus that made that favorite old song a feature of the occasion. This concert was perhaps the last public performance of Mrr Kunkel in Baltimore. He was a member of Concordia Lodge, No. 13, A. F. and A. M., for the past twenty-nine years. Among the songs which he sang with most feeling and power will long be remembered his rendition of "The Old Sexton." In person he was nearly six feet tall, with a fine expressive face. Mr. Kunkel for some years had a position in the Baltimore Custon, House, procured for him by Hon. Simon Cameron, an old friend of Hon. John C. Kunkel, member of Congress from Pennsyl vania. who was a cousin of George Kunkel.

ART NOTES.

Healy, the American artist, has left Paris or a visit home. James Gordon Bennett is sitting for hi portrait to the painter Boldini.

W. W. Story has a commission to make or Cornell University a bronze statue of Ezra Cornell. The wood engravings of American engravers shown at a recent art exhibition in Ber-

German critics. The first scholarship of the Hallgarten and Harper fund was awarded to Ernest L. Maor. Favorable mention was made of Paul Bartlett and August Zeller, students in

Bartholdi is now busy on an article for the North American Review, which will give once more, but in a new light, the interestng history of the conception and completion of the colossal statue of Liberty.

Holman Hunt has finished the second canwas of his picture "The Flight into Egypt." the canvass on which the picture was ainted first proved to be so bad that Mr. Hunt found it necessary to do his work

Messrs. Plang & Co., of Biston, contribute in interesting co-lection of their works to he New Orleans Exhibition. There is a full rray of the prize designs and a series inended to show the process of chromo-lithoraphy in its successive stages.

The bronze statuary presented to the city of Baltimore by Mr. Walters consists of replicas of five of the most celebrated works of Antoine Louis Barye, the famous French sculptor, which are to be erected on granite pedestals in Mt. Vernon Square. The coming Royal Academy Exhibition

will be enriched by a three quarter length portrait of Mr. Gladstone by Millais. Another promised picture is "The Rapids Above the Fall of Niagara," by Colin Hun-ter, an artist whose method of delineating water effects is as unique as it is striking. Harvard College has been advised by the

Longfellow Memorial Committee of England that replicas of the bust in Westminster Abbey, which it is the intention to present to Harvard College and the Maine Historical Society, have been dispatched to Liverpool for shipment. They are accompanied by an official address for the Executive Committee, singed by the Prince of Wales as Chairman.

The monument to Gambetta designed by the sculptor Aube and the architect Boileau, consists of an imposing obelisk springing from a massive pedestal, on two sides of which are allegorical figures representing strength and truth. On the ped-stal in front, Gambetta is the central figure of a very striking group, while behind rises the inspiring genius of war waving with unfalterng band the flag whose honor Gambetta

strove to save. The famous Basilewski collection has been bought by the Russian Government for 5,000,000f, to the great disappointment of collectors and dealers. Among the most precious of its contents are the famous Fortuny" vase of Hispano-Moresque potery, four pieces of Henri Deux ware, an talian plate with the portrait of Charles V., a large "retable" of a Limoges enamel by Penicaud, and specimens of Christian art from the catacombs.

Cold Weather Hints.

Cassell's Magazine.] .Cold as a bugbear causes people to over crowd their beds with woolen stuffs, blankets and such like. The bed-clothing, even for old people, should be light, though warm. There is nothing better than eider down when you can get it. The night-dresses of old people should be comfortable, and esp cially should they be warm between the as a foe, to assail just about 3 in the morning, when the morsel of fire has got low or "Cold as a bugbear plays much mischief in

he nursery. Thousands of children in this country are coddled to death, and many acoverlaid: it is being smothered. That is the right name for it."

"But the children must be kept warm?" "Bless their innocence, yes. The bed as soft as down, the clothes as soft as soft can be, but smooth withal, without any tendency to rumple up or cover month or face. This is warmth, this is comfort. The room, too, should be moderately warm; no more, I pray you; and the air ought to be as pure and ewest as the odor of roses. Is it so in most nurseries? Nay, for your bugbear cold steps in and seals doors and windows. No wonder that when baby wakes up it is peavish

and fretful. "Your bugbear cold is the best friend the tailor has for even young men west double the weight of clothes on a winter's day that they ought to. They sweat themselves in consequence, as cold the foe sets in and ends many a life Topcoats in my opinion should never be worn except while riding by rail or driving, or when standing about in a said good will of everybody, and thenceforth it dranght; then they can not be too thick and I will be easy sailing. The bill to be given during draught; then they can not be too thick and cosy. If worn at all when walking, they should be very thin. Very light waterproofs should be worn when walking in winter- | principle attraction will be Miss Myrtle Kingland worn over the arm, I mean, and never put on except when it is raining. But the warmer the stocks the better, and the shoes ought to be moderately strong and thick, for many an ailment is caught from standing about on damp cold ground.

"Damp is much more to be dreaded than cold, but even this should not be made a bugbear of: I would rather have damp inner clothing than a damp coat; the underclothing, indeed, of every one who perspires freely and easily is seldom, if ever, free from damp. When I was newly married, sir, the little woman who owns me used to air my handkerchiefs, my newspaper and my table napkins. She knows better now. But preserve me and you and every one from sleeping in a damp bed."

Women swallow at one mouthful the lie that flatters, and drink, drop by drop, a upon a boundless prairie, and accessible to | on. Some time during the first year of the | truth that is bitter, - Diderot.

AMUSEMENTS.

HE SORD OPERA COMPANY AND ZELDA STOUIN

Commencing to-morrow evening and continu-

ing for three nights and Wednesday matinee, at Dickson's Grand Opera House, we are to have a brief season of grand English opera by the Charles F. Ford Opera Company, of which Mrs. Zelda Seguin-Wallace is the prima donna. It promises to be a brilliant event from a fashionable as well as artistic standpoint, for no one on the lyric stage bas a warmer place in the affections of Indianapolis people than Zelda Seguin-Wallace. Her many volunteer appearances at charitable entertainments here have endeared ner to our people, and now that she retu as with an organization in which she is pecuniarity interested, the good peaple of Indianapolis will see to it that she has a rousing reception. The sale of seats has already been very large, and fine audiences are assured throughout the engagement. The scale of prices is so low that the opera is within the reach of everybody, ranging as it does from fifteen cents to \$1, and we shall be much disappointed if the house is full at every performance. The repertore selected is especially attractive, as will be seen by the following: Monday evening, "The Bohemian Girl," by Balie Tuesday evening, "Neil Gwynne," by Planquette, Wednesday matinee, (twenty-live cents to all parts of the house, "Fra Diavolo," by Auber; Wednesday evening. "Girola," by Buccalossi. The company has been greatly strongthened since its last appearance here, and numbers some of the best singers on the lyric stage, among whom are James Peaks, Thomas Christy, Webster Norcross, William Barnes, George W. Denham, horace James, Miss Lulu Evans, Miss Lucy Mitchell, Miss Nell Mitchell, Miss Lewells Dewey, Miss Dixie Peaks, Miss May Smith, Minnie Jeffries. Miss Nettle Shepard and a large and well-drilled chorus. Speaking of the last performance of "The Bohemian Girl" in Louisville last week, the Courier-Journal says: There was a large audience at McCauley's Thesalways charming 'Bohemian Girl.' It goes with-out saying that the chief attraction of the performances by Ford's Company is the presence of Mrs. Zelda Seguin, who lost night appeared as the Gypsy Queen, a role with which she is thoroughly identified in the minds of all who have ever heard her sing it. There is perhaps no lyric artist who gives such universa: pleasure as does Mrs. Seguin: not only is her voice a splendid organ, well trained and inspired by the most thorough intelligence, but Mrs. Seguin is an actress whose powers in that direction alone would give her au enviable place on the stage. Moreover, her talent is not of the crude sort, but is refined by the most artistic feeling and by long and elaborate training.

Certainly no singer has ever made so much of the Gypsy Queen' as has Mrs. Seguin." "SKIPPED BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON." Good things are ever welcome, and to indge from the reception awarded the popular comedians, Louis Harrison and John Gouriay, and their talented confreres throughout the entire in received the highest encomiums from | country for the past two years, their appearance at Dickson's Grand Overa House, Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenines, and Saturday matince, of this week, will be hailed by delight by all amusement patrons who entoy an evening of

hearty aughter The past two reasons have showed a decided foudness on the part of the public for the farcial comedy style of production, but the extraordinger success of Barrison and Gourlay in their screaming creation,"skipped by the Light of the Moon has been phenominal. Everywhere from New York to California they have been greated nightly by enormous audiences and the recurrent echies their vociferous laughter. l'eople at the present time want to laugh, and

skipped" is runny from the ground up. Its vitality, action, humor and grotesqueness, its verbal for symmastic hilarity, its vein and "go" toat has nade it the pronounced success of the past two seasons all over America, will undoubtedly draw orth a series of large bouses here. The New York papers describe it as follows: It is a plan-'asmagora of mirth, a regular emperium of laughing gas. Moreover, it is performed with a slap, dash and rush that are captivating and inrections. One has scarcely time to breathe ! tween laughs, and naught is left in the minds of the spectators an hour affer the performance, excapt an exaggerated silhouette of Messrs. Harrison and Gourlay, and the recurrent echoes of demon-

inc inughter. ENGLISH'S OPERA HOUSE The attraction at English's Opera House the first aree nights of this week will be the well-known artists, Kate Claxton and Mr. Charles Steven in the grand speciacular drama, "The Sea of Ice. for the benefit of the Emmett Guards, of this city, who have already sold a great number of seats. The New York Tribune sags: career of Miss Claxton, at the Union Square Theater, is still fresh in the public recollection. testeful, finely intelligent, and winning in her temperament and ways. She never slighted any part that she had to play, and she menifested ersatile talent and genuine feeling in many charsciers. Whenever Miss Claxton returns to New York, accordingly, she is welcomed with warm Last night she came forward at the Third Avenue Theater, after quite a long absence, and produced 'The Sea of Ice,' and she was greeted with ardent cordiality by a numerous audience. The drama has long been known here, and it is deservedly liked for its interest of plot, its romantic atmosphere, its line use of the element of suspense, its many striking incidents and pictures, and its effective assertion of the ever favorite principle of poetic justice. Miss Claxton finds in it a line of omanlike experience to which her sensitive and sympathetic nature is quickly responsive. The characters of Ogarits and Marie de Lascours resent an actress with fine opportunities. Physical beauty is essential. Imagination is essential The wild loveliness of the supposed Indian girl was made an actual induence by Miss Claxton, and e suggestion of wild-wood originality breaking brough civilized and polished manners was equally well conveyed. These are sufficient deplandits with which she was received."

The last three nights of the present week, at nglish's, the charming soubrette actress, Miss Frances Bishop, supported by a strong company, the new comedy success entitled "Muggs' Landing," at reduced prices -ten, twenty-live and thirty-five cents, and a few choice seats at fifty cents. This is a good attraction, as will be see Chronicle: "Mugg's Landing," a new comedydrama, was produced in Lyceum Hall on Tuesday evening. The cast was equal to the best. As "Little Muggs," Miss Frances Eishop is winsom and coy. The character is similar to that of Miss Pixley's "M'liss," and is ably interpreted by Miss overdrawing, but studiously haiting when she has given it the proper vim. She sings charmingly and dances prettily, and is in fact a trim little actress with an enviable record and a future that is bright with good prospects. Another character that deserves especial mention is that of "Asa that deserves especial mention is that of "Asa neck," by Alfred McDowell, who, in the scenes Army," proves himself a comedian of rare merit. In the language of "Asa Beck," the piece is "up, boulders; this is the place which cold likes, | away up, terribly up." Should this company return, we can safely promise them a full boase.

THE ELES' BENEFIT. Indianapolis Lodge No. 13, B. P. O. Elks, will old their fourth annual benefit at Dickson's Grand Opera House Friday afternoon next. They have arranged a magnificent bill, and as the order is a charitable one, and has responded to many talls on its treasury, no doubt their many friends will now come for ward and make their benefit a benefit indeed, as well as in name. The per ormance will open with an overture by a consoil anted orchestr of cirty pieces, under the direcion of Professor Excuestinoff, followed by the Dreams of Mathies," from Henry Trylur's play of "The Beils," by the wembers of the Cous Comedy Company, Louis Harrison and John Gourlay appearing apparately in their popular omicalities: the Our Scotners in "The French Locomotive," the noted F. Hoey, comedian; Nelton, the juggler: Maree and Allen, the "Men of herve:" Leopold and Wentworth, horizontal rar performers, and one act of Miss Frances Bishop's charming to thette play, "Muggs band ig." The performance will conclude with the members of the order in "Anid Lange Sone" A latte num. ber of ticke a have already be a sold, and private toxes will be auctioned off to-night at the lodge

This popular resort closed another good week

show given. The Museum here was a success frem the start, and it has been so well managed that its proprietors have gained the confidence ne coming week, opening to-morrow afternoon, is by far the strangest and best of the season. both in curiosity hall and the theatrum. The and her wonderful "Passion Clock," about which we have heard so much. This marvelous piece of mechanism is said to accurately represent the birth, life and crucifixion of our Savior and all seven of the passions. It will be an interesting study for the scientist and theologian. The other features will be the Mastodoa Child, the White Moors, the Sacred Burmese Band, from the Kingdom of Siam: Orin Dixon, ventriloquist: Lemly, the Juggler; Kissell, the Zouave: Blake & Bertram comedians: Spence & Sawtelle, specialists, and Mayo a Southerland, sketch artists. The admission to all is only 10 cents.

GILMORE'S ZOO THEATER. Fair bouses have ruled the past week at this house. For the week commencing Monday a very ine show is promised, it being the first appear ance of Mr. Harry Amlar, the celebrated comedian, who presents his highly sensational drama. entitled "Counterfelt," He is to be supported by the new Zoo Stock Company, who have been especially engaged to produce the latest and best tine of sensation plays. The olio is much better than for weeks, comprising as it does some of the most famous names in the variety profession. I notably Miss Stella De Vere, the great transation-

tic vocalist and change artist; Messra Marce and Allen, the noted "men of nerve;" Miss Louis Clements, the female club swinger: Nelton, the great juggier: James F. Hoey, celebrated so comedian: Leopold and Wentworth, donois our performers, etc., etc., forming as a whole a remarkably the show.

The filks give an invitation social at their lodge room to-night. A good time is expected. Mrs. Zeida Seguin Wallace will be the guest of Mrs. John Stiener during her stay in the city next Several fashionable theater parties have been

rganized to attend the Ford Opera Company per formances this week at the Grand. The inimitable and only botta will be at the Grand the first three nights of next week in her new play, "sam-elle Nitouche." she will be followed by Bartley Campbell's "White Slave." Mr. and Mrs. David Wallace were given a reception by the Knight Templars, of New Orleans, during their recent engagement in that city. A local paper thus speaks of it: At the close of the opera at the theater the Sir Knights of St. Elmo. their ladies and invited guests, repaired to the asylum in the Masonic Temple, where a recep-tion was given to Sir Knight Wallace, of Reper Commandery, Indianapolis, and his accomplish wife, M'me Zelda Seguin Wallace. It the banquet hall the Sir Knights and ladies and cuests indulged in refreshments, and toasts were given and responded to. The entertsinment closed in the saylum, M'me. Seguin Wallace, by request, singing "Home, Sweet Home," accompanied on the organ by Miss Katle Bain, of this city.

SPECULATION IN CHICAGO.

The Markets, Like the Stone of Shiphus, Only Boosted Up to Boll Down Again-Desperate Gamblers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31 .- The markets on 'Change during the past week have again shown something of their old time life and activity, but it has been at the expense of materially lower prices all around.

Wheat started weak and heavy, with Gyp Adarea, Nat Jones and their followers selling freely. but the bulls manfully fought against any decline and countrymen, contrary to their usual custom. doubted their purchases at each fractional drop. encouraged by the belief that Tuesday's visible supply figures would show a decrease. This, however, they failed to do. In fact, they denoted that during the previous week supplies had increased something over a quarter million bushels, and the market broke atl to pieces in consequence. Encouraged by this the bears have kept up a ! continual pounding ever since, and, aided by dumping on stop orders and the throwing of weak bulls they have succeeded in pretty t orallying holders, and all but the stronger buils have been shaken out. Prices have flue usted sharply and widely, but each day ouches a lower point than before reached and ward the finish the principal buying was by shorts" covering at a profit The outlook non too is not thought to favor much improvement. and many are predicting lower prices for May then have yet been recorded. The fact that the supply continues so large in spite of increased consumption and increased exports shows that the stock of wheat in the country is yet very large. Ine weather is tecoming milder and with the emberco on the reilroads removed much hearter receip's are looked for it will take something ensacional to check the enthusiasm of the bears, who are again becoming rampant in their convic-With a long spell of warm weather to remove the covering of snow from the ground unfavorable crop reports may again be expected and will perhops supply the stimulus needed to turn the mar

Milnimac says to-night: "It is an uncertain kind of market, and will be difficult to ride successfully. I regard sales made on bulges or purchases or breaks as standing about an equal chance f winning

Another trader says: "The market is so heavily sbort' that it will be impossible to even up with out a big bulge, and any actual damage to the When the feeling is weakest it is o'ten just the me when some strong hand takes hold. Sid Kent is believed to be still under the market, and

o are Sexter and Bliss Corp has been depressed on secount of the restoration of freights East to the old pool rates, which was equivalent to a reduction of Adde in the price pald in Eastern markets. The general or inion reems to be that corn can't go up much with wheat so heavy, and will not decline much with such small receipts. Everybody is expecting su jucrease, but for some reason it does not com-At the start bog products seemed incilned to advance under decreased receipts at the yards and the reported very heavy shipments of meats, but the weakness in surrounding markets proved loo much for the boys, and provisions gave way in sympathy. Trade is light, and the cash demand shows signs of letting up, so that with continued weakness in the cereals many expect a further decline in products. Packers now, however, have their cellars full and are interested in preventing any downward movement, while speculators have too vivid a temembranco of last year's experience o get heavily "short" on anything in the provis-

Ohio Iron Manufacturers Attempting to

Reduce Wages. Youngstown, O. Jan. 30,-At a meeting of iron manufacturers of the Mahoning Valley and Cleveland, lest night, it was resorved that in view of the high wages in the West and low prices in the East it would be advisable to close down all the mills in the alley from the middle of February till June lst. One manufacturer stated the mulis would certainly suspend operations if prices did not improve, and asserted that the amalgamated men in one mill in l'ittsburg were working at twenty-five cents below the scale, and he hadn't any doubt that others were doing the same. Secretary Martin, of Pittsburg, characterized the statement false, and says the members of the association are receiving the full scale of wages here an

She is the most virtuous woman who nature has made the most volupluses, an reason the coldest, -i.aBeaumeile.

"So sinks the day star in the ocean bed," and night comes on, hated and abbo red by all whose aching limbs and dyspepti stomachs make them keep the lonely vigils whether they will or not. Won't somebad elp them to enjoy refreening sleep



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